Package ‘JWileymisc’

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**Title**  Miscellaneous Utilities and Functions

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**URL**  https://joshuawiley.com/JWileymisc/,
https://github.com/JWiley/JWileymisc

**BugReports**  https://github.com/JWiley/JWileymisc/issues

**Description**  Miscellaneous tools and functions,
including: generate descriptive statistics tables,
format output, visualize relations among variables or check
distributions, and generic functions for residual and
model diagnostics.

**License**  GPL (>= 3)

**Depends**  R (>= 4.0.0)

**Imports**  stats, utils, MASS, multcompView, emmeans, data.table (>= 1.14.6), graphics, ggthemes, ggplot2 (>= 3.4.0), ggpubr, mgcv, mice, methods, psych, grid, rms, robustbase, quantreg, lavaan (>= 0.6-14), VGAM (>= 1.1-7), lme4, extraoperators (>= 0.1.1), digest, fst

**Suggests**  scales, foreach, testthat (>= 3.1.0), covr, withr, knitr, rmarkdown, pander, GPArotation

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R topics documented:

- .fround .................................................. 3
- .quantilePercentiles ................................ 4
- aces_daily .............................................. 4
- APAStyler ................................................. 5
- APAStyler.list ........................................... 6
- APAStyler.lm ............................................. 7
- APAStyler.mira .......................................... 7
- APAStyler.modelTest.lm ............................... 8
- APAStyler.modelTest.vglm ......................... 9
- APAStyler.SEMSummary ................................. 10
- as.na .................................................... 11
- cd ........................................................ 12
- compareIVs ............................................ 13
- compressed RDS ........................................ 14
- cor2cov ................................................... 15
- corOK ..................................................... 16
- corplot .................................................. 17
- cramerv ................................................ 19
- diffCircular ........................................... 19
- egtable .................................................. 20
- empirical_pvalue ..................................... 22
- findSigRegions ........................................ 23
- formatHtest .......................................... 24
- formatMedIQR ......................................... 25
- formatPval ............................................. 25
- gglikert ............................................... 26
- hashDataset ........................................... 28
- intSigRegGraph ....................................... 29
- is.naz .................................................. 30
- lagk ...................................................... 31
- ln2 ....................................................... 31
- meanCircular .......................................... 33
- modelCompare ......................................... 34
- modelDiagnostics .................................... 35
- modelPerformance .................................... 36
- modelTest ............................................. 38
- moments ............................................... 40
- naz.omit ................................................ 41
- param_summary ........................................ 42
- param_summary_format ............................... 42
- plot.modelDiagnostics.lm ............................ 43
- plot.residualDiagnostics ......................... 44
- plot.SEMSummary ...................................... 45
- plot.SEMSummary.list ............................... 46
- plot.testDistribution ............................... 46
- R2 ....................................................... 49
Function to round and format a number

Description

Function to round and format a number

Usage

.fround(x, digits)

Arguments

x the data to round and format
digits the number of digits to used

Value

a character vector
.quantilePercentiles  *Internal Function to Calculate Quantiles*

**Description**

Function calculates smoothing spline quantiles or linear quantiles as a fall back. Not intended for general use. Expected predicted and residual data. Exported to support related packages.

**Usage**

`.quantilePercentiles(data, LL = 0.1, UL = 0.9, na.rm = TRUE, cut = 4L)`

**Arguments**

- **data** A dataset of predicted and residual values. Assumed from some sort of (probably parametric) model.
- **LL** The lower limit for prediction. Defaults to .1 to give the 10th percentile.
- **UL** The upper limit for prediction. Defaults to .9 to give the 90th percentile.
- **na.rm** A logical whether to remove missing values. Defaults to TRUE
- **cut** An integer, how many unique predicted values there have to be at least for it to use quantile regression or treat the predicted values as discrete. Defaults to 4.

**Value**

A data.table with the scores and predicted LL and UL, possibly missing if quantile regression models do not converge.

---

**aces_daily  *Multilevel Daily Data Example***

**Description**

A data frame drawn from a daily diary study, conducted at Monash University in 2017 where young adults old completed measures up to three times per day (morning, afternoon, and evening) for about 12 days. Thus each participant contributed about 36 observations to the dataset. To protect participant confidentiality and anonymity, the data used here were simulated from the original data, but in such a way as to preserve the relations among variables and most features of the raw data.

**Usage**

`aces_daily`
Format

A data frame containing 19 variables.

**UserID** A unique identifier for each individual

**SurveyDay** The date each observation occurred on

**SurveyInteger** The survey coded as an integer (1 = morning, 2 = afternoon, 3 = evening)

**SurveyStartT|ime** Survey start time, centered at time since 11am

**Female** A 0 or 1 variable, where 1 = female and 0 = male

**Age** Participant age in years, top coded at 25

**BornAUS** A 0 or 1 variable where 1 = born in Australia and 0 = born outside of Australia

**SES_1** Participants subjective SES, bottom coded at 4 and top coded at 8

**EDU** Participants level of education (1 = university graduate or higher, 0 = less than university graduate)

**SOLs** Self-reported sleep onset latency in minutes, morning survey only

**WASoNs** Self-reported number of awakenings after sleep onset, top coded at 4, morning survey only

**STRESS** Overall stress ratings on a 0–10 scale, repeated 3x daily

**SUPPORT** Overall social support ratings on a 0–10 scale, repeated 3x daily

**PosAff** Positive affect ratings on a 1–5 scale, repeated 3x daily

**NegAff** Negative affect ratings on a 1–5 scale, repeated 3x daily

**COPEPrb** Problem focused coping on a 1–4 scale, repeated 1x daily at the evening survey

**COPEPrc** Emotional processing coping on a 1–4 scale, repeated 1x daily at the evening survey

**COPEExp** Emotional expression coping on a 1–4 scale, repeated 1x daily at the evening survey

**COPEDis** Mental disengagement coping on a 1–4 scale, repeated 1x daily at the evening survey

---

**APAStyler**

*A generic function for pretty printing in (semi) APA Style*

---

Description

A generic function for pretty printing in (semi) APA Style

Usage

`APAStyler(object, ...)`

Arguments

- `object` An object with a class matching one of the methods
- `...` Additional arguments passed on to methods.
APAStyler.list  

APAStyler method for lists

Description

This assumes that all the objects in a list have the same class and that an APAStyler method exists for that class.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'list'
APAStyler(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A list in this case, where each element is another known class.
- `...`: Additional arguments.

Value

Styled results.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
m1 <- lm(mpg ~ qsec * hp, data = mtcars)
m2 <- lm(mpg ~ qsec + hp, data = mtcars)
m3 <- lm(mpg ~ am + vs, data = mtcars)
m1 <- modelTest(m1)
m2 <- modelTest(m2)
m3 <- modelTest(m3)

## styling regression models
APAStyler(list(m1, m2))

## modelTest objects get merged
APAStyler(list(m1, m2))

## the models can be named by passing a named list
## including "special" characters using backticks, like spaces
APAStyler(list(Full = m1, Reduced = m2))
APAStyler(list(Full = m1, Reduced = m2, 'Alternate Model' = m3))

## you can customize the way output is presented
APAStyler(list(m1, m2), format = list(
  FixedEffects = "%s, %s\n(%s, %s)",
  EffectSizes = "Cohen's f2 = %s (%s)"))

## clean up
\textit{APAStyler.lm}

\begin{verbatim}
rm(m1, m2, m3, mt1, mt2, mt3)

## End(Not run)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{APAStyler.lm} \textit{APAStyler method for linear models}

\section*{Description}
APAStyler method for linear models

\section*{Usage}
\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class 'lm'
APAStyler(object, digits = 2, pdigits, file, ...)
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Arguments}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{object} \hspace{1cm} A \texttt{lm} object
\item \textbf{digits} \hspace{1cm} The number of digits to round results to. Defaults to 2.
\item \textbf{pdigits} \hspace{1cm} The number of digits to use for p values. Defaults to digits + 1 if missing.
\item \textbf{file} \hspace{1cm} An optional argument indicating whether the output should be written to a file.
\item \textbf{...} \hspace{1cm} Additional arguments passed on to \texttt{write.table}.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{APAStyler.mira} \textit{A generic function for pretty printing in (semi) APA Style}

\section*{Description}
A generic function for pretty printing in (semi) APA Style

\section*{Usage}
\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class 'mira'
APAStyler(object, lmodel, digits = 2, pdigits, file, ...)
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Arguments}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{object} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{mira} object
\item \textbf{lmodel} \hspace{1cm} an \texttt{lm} object the degrees of freedom of which can be used for conservative F tests
\item \textbf{digits} \hspace{1cm} The number of digits to round results to. Defaults to 2.
\item \textbf{pdigits} \hspace{1cm} The number of digits to use for p values. Defaults to digits + 1 if missing.
\item \textbf{file} \hspace{1cm} An optional argument indicating whether the output should be written to a file.
\item \textbf{...} \hspace{1cm} Additional arguments passed on to \texttt{write.table}.
\end{itemize}
### Description

APAStyler method for model tests from a linear model

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'modelTest.lm'
APAStyler(
  object, 
  format = list(FixedEffects = c("%s\%%s [%s, %s]"), EffectSizes = c("f2 = %s, %s")),
  digits = 2,
  pcontrol = list(digits = 3, stars = TRUE, includeP = FALSE, includeSign = FALSE,
                 dropLeadingZero = TRUE),
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: A `modelTest.lm` class object, results from running `modelTest()` function on a class `lm` object.
- **format**: A list giving the formatting style to be used for the fixed effects and effect sizes.
- **digits**: A numeric value indicating the number of digits to print. This is still in early implementation stages and currently does not change all parts of the output (which default to 2 decimals per APA style).
- **pcontrol**: A list controlling how p values are formatted.
- **...**: Additional arguments.

### Value

Styled results.

### Examples

```r
m1 <- lm(mpg ~ qsec * hp, data = mtcars)
APAStyler(modelTest(m1))
```

```r
APAStyler(modelTest(m1),
  format = list(
    FixedEffects = "%s, %s\n(%s, %s)",
    EffectSizes = "Cohen's f2 = %s (%s)"),
    pcontrol = list(digits = 4,
                   stars = FALSE, includeP = TRUE,
                   includeSign = TRUE),
  ...
)
```
dropLeadingZero = TRUE))

## clean up
rm(m1)

---

**APAS tyler. modelTest.vglm**

**APAS tyler method for model tests from a vglm multinomial model**

---

**Description**

APAS tyler method for model tests from a vglm multinomial model

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'modelTest.vglm'
APAS tyler(
  object,
  format = list(FixedEffects = c("%s%s [%s, %s]"), EffectSizes =
    c("Chi-square (df=%s) = %s, %s"),
    digits = 2,
    pcontrol = list(digits = 3, stars = TRUE, includeP = FALSE, includeSign = FALSE,
    dropLeadingZero = TRUE),
    OR = TRUE,
    ...
  )
)```

**Arguments**

- **object**: A `modelTest.vglm` class object, results from running `modelTest()` function on a class `vglm` object with a multinomial family.
- **format**: A list giving the formatting style to be used for the fixed effects and effect sizes.
- **digits**: A numeric value indicating the number of digits to print. This is still in early implementation stages and currently does not change all parts of the output (which default to 2 decimals per APA style).
- **pcontrol**: A list controlling how p values are formatted.
- **OR**: A logical value whether to report odds ratios and 95 percent confidence intervals, if TRUE, or regression coefficients on the logit scale with standard errors, if FALSE.
- **...**: Additional arguments.

**Value**

Styled results.
Examples

mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl)
m <- VGAM::vglm(cyl ~ qsec,
    family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = mtcars)
mt <- modelTest(m)
APAStyler(mt)

APAStyler(mt, OR = FALSE)

## clean up
rm(m, mt, mtcars)

## Not run:
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl)
mtcars$am <- factor(mtcars$am)
m <- VGAM::vglm(cyl ~ qsec,
    family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = mtcars)
APAStyler(modelTest(m))

m <- VGAM::vglm(cyl ~ scale(qsec),
    family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = mtcars)
APAStyler(modelTest(m))

m2 <- VGAM::vglm(cyl ~ factor(vs) * scale(qsec),
    family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = mtcars)
APAStyler(modelTest(m2))

m <- VGAM::vglm(Species ~ Sepal.Length,
    family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = iris)
APAStyler(modelTest(m))

set.seed(1234)
sampdata <- data.frame(
    Outcome = factor(sample(letters[1:3], 20 * 9, TRUE)),
    C1 = rnorm(20 * 9),
    D3 = sample(paste0("L", 1:3), 20 * 9, TRUE))

m <- VGAM::vglm(Outcome ~ factor(D3),
    family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = sampdata)
APAStyler(modelTest(m))

m <- VGAM::vglm(Outcome ~ factor(D3) + C1,
    family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = sampdata)
APAStyler(modelTest(m))

## End(Not run)
**Description**

A generic function for pretty printing in (semi) APA Style

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'SEMSummary'
APASTyler(
  object,
  digits = 2,
  type = c("cov", "cor", "both"),
  stars = FALSE,
  file = ifelse(.Platform$OS.type == "windows", "clipboard", FALSE),
  sep = "\\t",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: SEMSummary object
- `digits`: The number of digits to round results to. Defaults to 2.
- `type`: A character vector giving what to print. Defaults to `cov`, the covariances. Other options are `cor` and `both`.
- `stars`: A logical value whether to include significance values as stars (** p < .01, * p < .05).
- `file`: An optional argument indicating whether the output should be written to a file.
- `sep`: Character what the separator for the table should be. Defaults to tabs.
- `...`: Additional arguments passed on to `write.table`.

**Examples**

```r
m <- SEMSummary(~., data = mtcars)
APASTyler(m, type = "cor", stars = FALSE, file = FALSE)
APASTyler(m, type = "cov", stars = FALSE, file = FALSE)
APASTyler(m, type = "both", stars = FALSE, file = FALSE)
APASTyler(m, type = "cor", stars = TRUE, file = FALSE)
APASTyler(m, type = "cov", stars = TRUE, file = FALSE)
APASTyler(m, type = "both", stars = TRUE, file = FALSE)
```

---

**as.na**

**Coerces vectors to missing**

**Description**

Given a vector, convert it to missing (NA) values, where the class of the missing matches the input class. Currently supports character, logical, integer, factor, numeric, times (from `chron`), Date, POSIXct, POSIXlt, and zoo (from `zoo`).
Usage

as.na(x)

Arguments

x  A vector to convert to missing (NA)

Value

a vector the same length as the input with missing values of the same class

Examples

str(as.na(1L:5L))
str(as.na(rnorm(5)))
str(as.na(c(TRUE, FALSE)))
str(as.na(as.Date("2017-01-01"))))

Description

The function takes a path and changes the current working directory to the path. If the directory specified in the path does not currently exist, it will be created.

Usage

cd(base, pre, num)

Arguments

base  a character string with the base path to the directory. This is required.
pre  an optional character string with the prefix to add to the base path. Non character strings will be coerced to character class.
num  an optional character string, prefixed by pre. Non character strings will be coerced to character class.

Details

The function has been designed to be platform independent, although it has had limited testing. Path creation is done using file.path, the existence of the directory is checked using file.exists and the directory created with dir.create. Only the first argument, is required. The other optional arguments are handy when one wants to create many similar directories with a common base.

Value

NULL, changes the current working directory
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# an example just using the base
cd("~/testdir")

# an example using the optional arguments
base <- "~/testdir"
pre <- "test_"

cd(base, pre, 1)
cd(base, pre, 2)

## End(Not run)
```

Documentation:

**comparedIVs**  
Compares the effects of various independent variables on dependent variables

**Description**
Utility to estimate the unadjusted, covariate adjusted, and multivariate adjusted unique contributions of one or more IVs on one or more DVs

**Usage**

```r
compareIVs(
  dv,  
  type,  
  iv,  
  covariates = character(),  
  data,  
  multivariate = FALSE,  
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `dv` A character string or vector of the dependent variable(s)
- `type` A character string or vector indicating the type of dependent variable(s)
- `iv` A character string or vector giving the IV(s)
- `covariates` A character string or vector giving the covariate(s)
- `data` The data to be used for analysis
- `multivariate` A logical value whether to have models with all IVs simultaneously.
- `...` Additional arguments passed on to the internal function, `.runIt`.


Value

A list with all the model results.

Examples

test1 <- compareIVs(
  dv = c("mpg", "disp"),
  type = c("normal", "normal"),
  iv = c("hp", "qsec"),
  covariates = "am",
  data = mtcars, multivariate = TRUE)
test1$OverallSummary
rm(test1)

Description

Save and read RDS functions for using multithreaded “ZSTD” or “LZ4” compression

Usage

saveRDSfst(object, filename = "", compression = 100, algorithm = "ZSTD")

readRDSfst(filename)

Arguments

object An R object to be saved.
filename A character string giving the filename of the object on disk (to save to or read from)
compression A numeric value between 0 and 100 indicating the amount of compression. Defaults to 100, the highest level of compression. 0 gives the lowest compression.
algorithm A character string of the type of compression to use. Defaults to “ZSTD” which is better compression but slower. The only other option is “LZ4” which is faster but may provide less compression.

Details

By default, saveRDS() does not have multithreaded compression built in. These functions use “ZSTD” or “LZ4” compression via the fst package for multithreaded compression and decompression with good performance. To save them, objects are serialized, compressed, and then saved using saveRDS(). To read them, objects are read in using readRDS(), decompressed, and then unserialized. Hashing is used to verify the results. saveRDS() is performed using version = 3, so it will not work on older versions of R.
**cor2cov**

**Value**

`saveRDSfst()` is called for its side effect of saving a file to disk. The original R object if using `readRDSfst()`.

**Examples**

```r
saveRDSfst(mtcars, filename = file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.RDS"))
saveRDSfst(mtcars, filename = file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.RDS"))
readRDSfst(file.path(tempdir(), "mtcars.RDS"))
```

---

**cor2cov**  
*Convert a correlation matrix and standard deviations to a covariance matrix*

**Description**

This is a simple function designed to convert a correlation matrix (standardized covariance matrix) back to a covariance matrix. It is the opposite of `cov2cor`.

**Usage**

```r
cor2cov(V, sigma)
```

**Arguments**

- **V**: an n x n correlation matrix. Should be numeric, square, and symmetric.
- **sigma**: an n length vector of the standard deviations. The length of the vector must match the number of columns in the correlation matrix.

**Value**

an n x n covariance matrix

**See Also**

- `cov2cor`

**Examples**

```r
# using a built in dataset
cor2cov(cor(longley), sapply(longley, sd))

# should match the above covariance matrix
cov(longley)
all.equal(cov(longley), cor2cov(cor(longley), sapply(longley, sd)))
```
corOK  

Return a non-missing correlation matrix

Description

Given a square, symmetric matrix (such as a correlation matrix) this function tries to drop the fewest possible number of variables to return a (square, symmetric) matrix with no missing cells.

Usage

```r
corOK(x, maxiter = 100)
```

Arguments

- `x` a square, symmetric matrix or object coercable to such (such as a data frame).
- `maxiter` a number indicating the maximum number of iterations, currently as a sanity check. See details.

Details

The assumption that `x` is square and symmetric comes because it is assumed that the number of missing cells for a given column are identical to that of the corresponding row. `corOK` finds the column with the most missing values, and drops that (and its corresponding row), and continues on in like manner until the matrix has no missing values. Although this was intended for a correlation matrix, it could be used on other types of matrices. Note that because `corOK` uses an iterative method, it can be slow when many columns/rows need to be removed. For the intended use (correlation matrices) there probably should not be many missing. As a sanity check and to prevent tediously long computations, the maximum number of iterations can be set.

Value

A list with two elements

- `x` The complete non missing matrix.
- `keep.indices` A vector of the columns and rows from the original matrix to be kept (i.e., that are nonmissing).

Examples

```r
cormat <- cor(iris[, -5])
# set missing
cormat[cbind(c(1,2), c(2,1))] <- NA

# print
cormat

# return complete
corOK(cormat)
```
# using maximum iterations
corOK(cormat, maxiter=0)

# clean up
rm(cormat)

---

**Description**

This function creates a heatmap of a correlation matrix using **ggplot2**.

**Usage**

```r
corplot(
  x,
  coverage,
  pvalues,
  type = c("both", "cor", "p", "coverage"),
  digits = 2,
  order = c("cluster", "asis"),
  ...
  control.grobs = list()
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A correlation matrix or some other square symmetric matrix.
- `coverage` An (optional) matrix with the same dimensions as `x` giving the proportion of data present. Particularly useful when the correlation matrix is a pairwise present.
- `pvalues` An (optional) matrix with the same dimensions as `x` giving the p values for each correlation. To show, use `plot = "p"`.
- `type` A character string indicating what to show on top of the heatmap. Can be ‘coverage’, in which case bubble points show coverage; ‘p’, in which case p values are shown; ‘cor’, in which case correlations are shown; or ‘both’, in which case both correlations and p-values are shown. Only has an effect if a coverage (or `pvalue`) matrix is passed also. Defaults to `cor`.
- `digits` The number of digits to round to when printing the correlations on the heatmap. Text is suppressed when a coverage matrix is passed and `points = TRUE`.
- `order` A character string indicating how to order the resulting plot. Defaults to ‘cluster’ which uses hierarchical clustering to sensibly order the variables. The other option is ‘asis’ in which case the matrix is plotted in the order it is passed.
- `...` Additional arguments currently only passed to `hclust` and `corOK`.
- `control.grobs` A list of additional `quote()`d options to customize the `ggplot2` output.
Details

The actual plot is created using ggplot2 and geom_tile. In addition to creating the plot, the variables are ordered based on a hierarchical clustering of the correlation matrix. Specifically, \(1 - x\) is used as the distance matrix. If coverage is passed, will also add a bubble plot with the area proportional to the proportion of data present for any given cell. Defaults for ggplot2 are set, but it is possible to use a named list of quote()d ggplot calls to override all defaults. This is not expected for typical use. Particularly main, points, and text as these rely on internal variable names; however, labels, the gradient color, and area scaling can be adjusted more safely.

Value

Primarily called for the side effect of creating a plot. However, the ggplot2 plot object is returned, so it can be saved, replotted, edited, etc.

Examples

```r
# example plotting the correlation matrix from the mtcars dataset
corplot(cor(mtcars))

dat <- as.matrix(iris[, 1:4])
# randomly set 25% of the data to missing
set.seed(10)
dat[sample(length(dat), length(dat) * .25)] <- NA
cor(dat, use = "pair")
cor(dat, use = "complete")

# create a summary of the data (including coverage matrix)
sdat <- SEMSummary(~ ., data = dat, use = "pair")
str(sdat)
# using the plot method for SEMSummary (which basically just calls corplot)
## getting correlations above diagonal and p values below diagonal#
plot(sdat)
## get correlations only
plot(sdat, type = "cor")
## showing coverage
plot(sdat, type = "coverage")

# use the control.grobs argument to adjust the coverage scaling
# to go from 0 to 1 rather than the range of coverage
corplot(x = sdat$sSigma, coverage = sdat$coverage,
       type = "coverage",
       control.grobs = list(area = quote(scale_size_area(limits = c(0, 1)))))

# also works with plot() on a SEMSummary
plot(x = sdat, type = "coverage",
     control.grobs = list(area = quote(scale_size_area(limits = c(0, 1)))))
```
**cramerV**

*Calculate Phi or Cramer’s V effect size*

**Description**

Simple function to calculate effect sizes for frequency tables.

**Usage**

\[\text{cramerV}(x)\]

**Arguments**

- \(x\)
  
  A frequency table, such as from `xtabs()`.

**Value**

A numeric value with Phi for 2 x 2 tables or Cramer’s V for tables larger than 2 x 2.

**Examples**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{cramerV}(\text{xtabs}(- \text{am} + \text{vs}, \text{data} = \text{mtcars})) \\
\text{cramerV}(\text{xtabs}(- \text{cyl} + \text{vs}, \text{data} = \text{mtcars})) \\
\text{cramerV}(\text{xtabs}(- \text{cyl} + \text{am}, \text{data} = \text{mtcars}))
\end{align*}
\]

**diffCircular**

*Calculate the Circular Difference*

**Description**

Calculate the Circular Difference

**Usage**

\[\text{diffCircular}(x, y, \text{max})\]

**Arguments**

- \(x\)
  
  Numeric or integer values

- \(y\)
  
  Numeric or integer values

- \(\text{max}\)
  
  the theoretical maximum (e.g., if degrees, 360; if hours, 24; etc.).
Value

A value with the circular difference. This will always be positive if defined.

Examples

diffCircular(330, 30, max = 360)
diffCircular(22, 1, max = 24)
diffCircular(c(22, 23, 21, 22), c(1, 1, 23, 14), max = 24)

egltable

Function makes nice tables

Description

Give a dataset and a list of variables, or just the data in the vars. For best results, convert categorical variables into factors. Provides a table of estimated descriptive statistics optionally by group levels.

Usage

egltable(
  vars,
  g,
  data,
  idvar,
  strict = TRUE,
  parametric = TRUE,
  paired = FALSE,
  simChisq = FALSE,
  sims = 1000000L
)

Arguments

vars Either an index (numeric or character) of variables to access from the data argument, or the data to be described itself.

g A variable used to group/separate the data prior to calculating descriptive statistics.

data optional argument of the dataset containing the variables to be described.

idvar A character string indicating the variable name of the ID variable. Not currently used, but will eventually support egltable supporting repeated measures data.

strict Logical, whether to strictly follow the type of each variable, or to assume categorical if the number of unique values is less than or equal to 3.

parametric Logical whether to use parametric tests in the case of multiple groups to test for differences. Only applies to continuous variables. If TRUE, the default, uses one-way ANOVA, and a F test. If FALSE, uses the Kruskal-Wallis test.
**paired**

Logical whether the data are paired or not. Defaults to FALSE. If TRUE, the grouping variable, g, must have two levels and idvar must be specified. When used a paired t-test is used for parametric, continuous data and a Wilcoxon test for paired non-parametric, continuous data and a McNemar chi square test is used for categorical data.

**simChisq**

Logical whether to estimate p-values for chi-square test for categorical data when there are multiple groups, by simulation. Defaults to FALSE. Useful when there are small cells as will provide a more accurate test in extreme cases, similar to Fisher Exact Test but generalizing to large dimension of tables.

**sims**

Integer for the number of simulations to be used to estimate p-values for the chi-square tests for categorical variables when there are multiple groups. Defaults to one million (1e6L).

**Value**

A data frame of the table.

**Examples**

egltable(iris)
egltable(colnames(iris)[1:4], "Species", data = iris)
egltable(iris, parametric = FALSE)
egltable(colnames(iris)[1:4], "Species", iris, parametric = FALSE)
egltable(colnames(iris)[1:4], "Species", iris, parametric = c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE))
egltable(colnames(iris)[1:4], "Species", iris, parametric = c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE), simChisq=TRUE)
diris <- data.table::as.data.table(iris)
egltable("Sepal.Length", g = "Species", data = diris)

tmp <- mtcars
tmp$cyl <- factor(tmp$cyl)
tmp$am <- factor(tmp$am, levels = 0:1)
egltable(c("mpg", "hp"), "vs", tmp)
egltable(c("mpg", "hp"), "am", tmp)
egltable(c("am", "cyl"), "vs", tmp)
tests <- with(sleep,
  wilcox.test(extra[group == 1],
              extra[group == 2], paired = TRUE))
str(tests)

## example with paired data
egltable(c("extra"), g = "group", data = sleep, idvar = "ID", paired = TRUE)

## what happens when ignoring pairing (p-value off)
# egltable(c("extra"), g = "group", data = sleep, idvar = "ID")
empirical_pvalue

Calculates an empirical p-value based on the data

Description

This function takes a vector of statistics and calculates the empirical p-value, that is, how many fall on the other side of zero. It calculates a two-tailed p-value.

Usage

empirical_pvalue(x, na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

x a data vector to operate on

na.rm Logical whether to remove NA values. Defaults to TRUE

Value

a named vector with the number of values falling at or below zero, above zero, and the empirical p-value.

Author(s)

Joshua F. Wiley <josh@elkhartgroup.com>

Examples

empirical_pvalue(rnorm(100))
findSigRegions

Function to find significant regions from an interaction

Description

This function uses the contrast function from \texttt{rms} to find the threshold for significance from interactions.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
findSigRegions(
  object,
  l1,
  l2,
  name.vary,
  lower,
  upper,
  alpha = 0.05,
  starts = 50
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \texttt{object}: A fitted \texttt{rms} object
- \texttt{l1}: the first set of values to fix for the contrast function
- \texttt{l2}: the second set of values to fix for the contrast function
- \texttt{name.vary}: the name of the model parameter to vary values for to find the threshold. Note that this should not be included in \texttt{l1} or \texttt{l2} arguments.
- \texttt{lower}: The lower bound to search for values for the varying value
- \texttt{upper}: The upper bound to search for values for the varying value
- \texttt{alpha}: The significance threshold, defaults to \texttt{0.05}
- \texttt{starts}: Number of starting values to try between the lower and upper bounds.

Value

A data table with notes if no convergence or significance thresholds (if any).

Examples

  ## make me
formatHtest

Function to format the results of a hypothesis test as text

Description

Function to format the results of a hypothesis test as text

Usage

formatHtest(
  x,
  type = c("t", "F", "chisq", "kw", "mh", "r_pearson", "r_kendall", "r_spearman"),
  ...
)

Arguments

x
  A htest class object

type
  The type of htest. Currently one of: "t", "F", "chisq", "kw", "mh", "r_pearson",
  "r_kendall", or "r_spearman" for t-tests, F-tests, chi-square tests, kruskal-wallis
  tests, Mantel-Haenszel tests, pearson correlations, kendall tau correlation, and
  spearman rho correlation, respectively.

...
  Arguments passed on to p-value formatting

Value

A character string with results

Examples

formatHtest(t.test(extra ~ group, data = sleep), type = "t")
formatHtest(anova(aov(mpg ~ factor(cyl), data = mtcars)), type = "F")
formatHtest(chisq.test(c(A = 20, B = 15, C = 25)), type = "chisq")
formatHtest(kruskal.test(Ozone ~ Month, data = airquality), type = "kw")
formatHtest(mantelhaen.test(UCBAdmissions), type = "mh")
formatHtest(cor.test(~ mpg + hp, data = mtcars, method = "pearson"), type = "r_pearson")
formatHtest(cor.test(~ mpg + hp, data = mtcars, method = "kendall"), type = "r_kendall")
formatHtest(cor.test(~ mpg + hp, data = mtcars, method = "spearman"), type = "r_spearman")
formatMedIQR  Function to format the median and IQR of a variable

Description
Function to format the median and IQR of a variable

Usage
formatMedIQR(x, d = 2, na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

x  the data to have the median and IQR calculated

Legend  How many digits to display. Defaults to 2.

na.rm  Logical whether to remove missing values. Defaults to TRUE.

Value
A character string with results

Examples
formatMedIQR(mtcars$mpg)

formatPval  Function to simplify formatting p-values for easy viewing / publication

Description
Function to simplify formatting p-values for easy viewing / publication

Usage
formatPval(

x,

d = 3,

sd,

includeP = FALSE,

includeSign = FALSE,

dropLeadingZero = TRUE

)


Argument

- **x**: p values to convert
- **d**: number of digits
- **sd**: number of scientific digits. Defaults to `d` if missing.
- **includeP**: logical value whether to include the character “p” itself. Defaults to `FALSE`.
- **includeSign**: logical value whether to include the character “=” or “<”. Defaults to `FALSE` and if `includeP = TRUE` it must be `TRUE`.
- **dropLeadingZero**: logical value whether to drop leading zeros for p-values. Defaults to `TRUE`.

Value

A character string with stars

Examples

```r
formatPval(c(.00052456, .000000124, .01035, .030489, .534946))
formatPval(c(.00052456, .000000124, .01035, .030489, .534946), 3, 3, FALSE, TRUE)
formatPval(c(.00052456, .000000124, .01035, .030489, .534946), 3, 3, TRUE, TRUE)
formatPval(c(.00052456, .000000124, .01035, .030489, .534946), 5)
formatPval(c(1, .15346, .085463, .05673, .04837, .015353462, .0089, .00164, .0006589, .0000000053326), 3, 5)
formatPval(c(1, .15346, .085463, .05673, .04837, .015353462, .0089, .00164, .0006589, .0000000053326), 3, 5, dropLeadingZero = FALSE)
```

----

**gglikert** *Creates a plot for likert scale*

Description

Creates a plot for likert scale

Usage

```r
gglikert(  
  x,  
  y,  
  leftLab,  
  rightLab,  
  colour,  
  data,  
  xlim,  
  title,  
  shape = 18,  
  size = 7  
)
```
Arguments

- **x**: Variable to plot on the x axis (the likert scale responses or averages)
- **y**: The variable containing an index of the different items, should be integers
- **leftLab**: The variable with anchors for the low end of the Likert scale
- **rightLab**: The variable with anchors for the high end of the Likert scale
- **colour**: A character string giving the name of a variable for colouring the data, like a grouping variable. Alternately the colour of points passed to `geom_point`
- **data**: The data to use for plotting
- **xlim**: A vector giving the lower an upper limit for the x axis. This should be the possible range of the Likert scale, not the actual range.
- **title**: A character vector giving the title for the plot
- **shape**: A number indicating the point shape, passed to `geom_point`
- **size**: A number indicating the size of points, passed to `geom_point`

Examples

```r
library(JWileymisc)
library(ggplot2)
library(ggpubr)
testdat <- data.table::data.table(
  Var = 1:4,
  Mean = c(1.5, 3, 2.2, 4.6),
  Low = c("Happy", "Peaceful", "Excited", "Content"),
  High = c("Sad", "Angry", "Hopeless", "Anxious"))
gglikert("Mean", "Var", "Low", "High", data = testdat, xlim = c(1, 5),
  title = "Example Plot of Average Affect Ratings")

testdat <- rbind(
  cbind(testdat, Group = "Young"),
  cbind(testdat, Group = "Old"))
testdat$Mean[5:8] <- c(1.7, 2.6, 2.0, 4.4)
gglikert("Mean", "Var", "Low", "High", colour = "Group",
  data = testdat, xlim = c(1, 5),
  title = "Example Plot of Average Affect Ratings")
gglikert("Mean", "Var", "Low", "High", colour = "Group",
  data = testdat, xlim = c(1, 5),
  title = "Example Plot of Average Affect Ratings") +
ggplot2::scale_colour_manual(values = c("Young" = "grey50", "Old" = "black"))

## clean up
rm(testdat)
```
hashDataset

Create a character vector or file hash of a dataset and each variable

Description

Given a data.frame or data.table, create a character vector MD5 hash of the overall dataset and each variable. The goal of this is to create a secure vector/text file that can be tracked using version control (e.g., GitHub) without requiring committing sensitive datasets. The tracking will make it possible to evaluate whether two datasets are the same, such as when sending data or when datasets may change over time to know which variable(s) changed, if any.

Usage

hashDataset(x, file)

Arguments

x
A data.frame or data.table to be hashed.

file
An optional character string. If given, assumed to be the path/name of a file to write the character string hash out to, for convenience. When non missing, the character vector is returned invisibly and a file written. When missing (default), the character vector is returned directly.

Value

A (possibly invisible) character vector. Also (optionally) a text file written version of the character string.

Examples

hashDataset(mtcars)

## if a file is specified it will write the results to the text file
## nicely formatted, along these lines

cat(hashDataset(cars), sep = "\n")
intSigRegGraph

Function to find significant regions from an interaction

Description

This function uses the contrast function from **rms** to find the threshold for significance from interactions.

Usage

```r
intSigRegGraph(
  object,
  predList,
  contrastList,
  xvar,
  varyvar,
  varyvar.levels,
  xlab = xvar,
  ylab = "Predicted Values",
  ratio = 1,
  xlim,
  ylim,
  xbreaks,
  labels = xbreaks,
  scale.x = c(m = 0, s = 1),
  scale.y = c(m = 0, s = 1),
  starts = 50
)
```

Arguments

- **object**: A fitted rms object
- **predList**: TODO
- **contrastList**: TODO
- **xvar**: TODO
- **varyvar**: TODO
- **varyvar.levels**: TODO
- **xlab**: optional
- **ylab**: TODO
- **ratio**: TODO
- **xlim**: TODO
- **ylim**: TODO
- **xbreaks**: TODO
is.naz

Is a variable missing, non finite or zero length character?

Description

Given a vector, return TRUE or FALSE if each element is either missing (NA/NaN), non finite (e.g. infinite) or a zero length character string (only for character vectors).

Usage

is.naz(x)

Arguments

x A vector to identify missing / non finite or zero length strings from

Value

a logical vector

Examples

is.naz(c(1, NA, NaN))
is.naz(c(1, NA, NaN, Inf))
is.naz(c("test", "", NA_character_))
lagk  

Create a lagged variable

Description

Given a variable, create a k lagged version, optionally do it by a grouping factor, such as an ID.

Usage

lagk(x, k = 1, by)

Arguments

x  
the variable to lag

k  
the length to lag it

by  
a variable to lag by. Must be sorted.

Value

a vector of the lagged values

Examples

lagk(1:4, 1)

lm2  

Modified lm() to use a specified design matrix

Description

This function is a minor modification of the lm() function to allow the use of a pre-specified design matrix. It is not intended for public use but only to support modelTest.lm.

Usage

lm2(
  formula,
  data,
  subset,
  weights,
  na.action,
  model = TRUE,
  x = FALSE,
  y = FALSE,
  qr = TRUE,
singular.ok = TRUE,
contrasts = NULL,
offset,
designMatrix,
yObserved,
...
)

Arguments

formula An object of class "formula" although it is only minimally used
data the dataset
subset subset
weights any weights
na.action Defaults to na.omit
model defaults to TRUE
x defaults to FALSE
y defaults to FALSE
qr defaults to TRUE
singular.ok defaults to TRUE
contrasts defaults to NULL
offset missing by default
designMatrix a model matrix / design matrix (all numeric, pre coded if applicable for discrete variables)
yObserved the observed y values
... additional arguments

Value

an lm class object

See Also

lm

Examples

mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl)
m <- lm(mpg ~ hp * cyl, data = mtcars)
x <- model.matrix(m)
y <- mtcars$mpg
m2 <- JWileymisc:::lm2(mpg ~ 1 + cyl + hp:cyl, data = mtcars,
designMatrix = x[, -2, drop = FALSE],
yObserved = y)
meanCircular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Function to calculate circular mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>meanCircular(x, max, na.rm = TRUE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arguments</td>
<td>x: Numeric or integer values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>max: The theoretical maximum (e.g., if degrees, 360)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>na.rm: A logical value indicating whether to remove missing values. Defaults to TRUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>A numeric value with the circular mean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>meanCircular(c(22:23, 1:2), max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(12, 24), max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(6, 7, 23), max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(6, 7, 21), max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(6, 21), max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(6, 23), max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(.91, .96, .05, .16), max = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(6, 7, 8, 9), max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(1:3, max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(21:23, max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(16, 17, 18, 19), max = 24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meanCircular(c(355, 5, 15), max = 360)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
modelCompare

Compare Two Models

Description

Generic function.

Usage

modelCompare(model1, model2, ...)

as.modelCompare(x)

is.modelCompare(x)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
modelCompare(model1, model2, ...)

Arguments

model1 A fitted model object.
model2 A fitted model object to compare to model1
... Additional arguments passed to specific methods.
x An object (e.g., list or a modelCompare object) to test or attempt coercing to a modelCompare object.

Value

Depends on the method dispatch.

Examples

m1 <- lm(mpg ~ qsec * hp, data = mtcars)
m2 <- lm(mpg ~ am, data = mtcars)
modelCompare(m1, m2)

## cleanup
rm(m1, m2)

## Not run:
m3 <- lm(mpg ~ 1, data = mtcars)
m4 <- lm(mpg ~ 0, data = mtcars)
modelCompare(m3, m4)

## cleanup
rm(m3, m4)
## Model Diagnostics Functions

### Description
A set of functions to calculate model diagnostics on models, including constructors, a generic function, a test of whether an object is of the modelDiagnostics class, and methods.

### Usage
```r
modelDiagnostics(object, ...) as.modelDiagnostics(x) is.modelDiagnostics(x)
```

### Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>A fitted model object, with methods for <code>model.frame</code>, <code>resid</code> and <code>fitted</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Additional arguments, passed to <code>residualDiagnostics</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>An object to test or a list to coerce to a modelDiagnostics object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ev.perc</td>
<td>A real number between 0 and 1 indicating the proportion of the theoretical distribution beyond which values are considered extreme values (possible outliers). Defaults to .001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robust</td>
<td>Whether to use robust mean and standard deviation estimates for normal distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr</td>
<td>A character string given the assumed distribution. Passed on to <code>testDistribution</code>. Defaults to “normal”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standardized</td>
<td>A logical whether to use standardized residuals. Defaults to TRUE generally where possible but may depend on method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

A logical (is.modelDiagnostics) or a modelDiagnostics object (list) for as.modelDiagnostics and modelDiagnostics.

Examples

testm <- stats::lm(mpg ~ hp * factor(cyl), data = mtcars)

md <- modelDiagnostics(testm)
plot(md$residualDiagnostics$testDistribution)
md$extremeValues

plot(md)

md <- modelDiagnostics(testm, ev.perc = .1)
md$extremeValues
plot(md, ncol = 2)

testdat <- data.frame(
  y = c(1, 2, 2, 3, 3, NA, 9000000, 2, 2, 1),
  x = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2))

modelDiagnostics(
  lm(y ~ x, data = testdat, na.action = "na.omit"),
  ev.perc = .1)$extremeValues

modelDiagnostics(
  lm(y ~ x, data = testdat, na.action = "na.exclude"),
  ev.perc = .1)$extremeValues

## clean up
rm(testm, md, testdat)

modelPerformance Return Indices of Model Performance

Description

Generic function. Generally returns things like fit indices, absolute error metrics, tests of overall model significance.

Usage

modelPerformance(object, ...)

as.modelPerformance(x)

is.modelPerformance(x)
## S3 method for class 'lm'
modelPerformance(object, ...)

### Arguments

- **object**: A fitted model object. The class of the model determines which specific method is called.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to specific methods.
- **x**: A object (e.g., list or a modelPerformance object) to test or attempt coercing to a modelPerformance object.

### Details

For `lm` class objects, return number of observations, AIC, BIC, log likelihood, R2, overall model F test, and p-value.

### Value

A `data.table` with results.

A list with a `data.table` with the following elements:

- **Model**: A character string indicating the model type, here `lm`
- **N_Obs**: The number of observations
- **AIC**: Akaike Information Criterion
- **BIC**: Bayesian Information Criterion
- **LL**: log likelihood
- **LLDF**: log likelihood degrees of freedom
- **Sigma**: Residual variability
- **R2**: in sample variance explained
- **F2**: Cohen’s F2 effect size \( R^2 / (1 - R^2) \)
- **AdjR2**: adjusted variance explained
- **F**: F value for overall model significance test
- **FNumDF**: numerator degrees of freedom for F test
- **FDenDF**: denominator degrees of freedom for F test
- **P**: p-value for overall model F test

### Examples

```r
modelPerformance(lm(mpg ~ qsec * hp, data = mtcars))

modelPerformance(lm(mpg ~ hp, data = mtcars))

# Not run:
modelPerformance(lm(mpg ~ 0 + hp, data = mtcars))
modelPerformance(lm(mpg ~ 1, data = mtcars))
modelPerformance(lm(mpg ~ 0, data = mtcars))

# End(Not run)
```
modelTest

**Description**

TODO: make me!

**Usage**

modelTest(object, ...)

is.modelTest(x)

as.modelTest(x)

## S3 method for class 'vglm'
modelTest(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
modelTest(object, ...)

**Arguments**

- **object**: A fitted model object.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to specific methods.
- **x**: A object (e.g., list or a modelTest object) to test or attempt coercing to a modelTest object.

**Value**

Depends on the method dispatch.

A list with two elements. **Results** contains a data table of the actual estimates. **Table** contains a nicely formatted character matrix.

A list with two elements. **Results** contains a data table of the actual estimates. **Table** contains a nicely formatted character matrix.

**Examples**

```r
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl)

m <- VGAM::vglm(cyl ~ qsec, family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = mtcars)
modelTest(m)

## clean up
rm(m, mtcars)

## Not run:
```
modelTest

mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl)
mtcars$am <- factor(mtcars$am)
m <- VGAM::vglm(cyl ~ qsec,
             family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = mtcars)
modelTest(m)

m <- VGAM::vglm(cyl ~ scale(qsec),
             family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = mtcars)
modelTest(m)

m2 <- VGAM::vglm(cyl ~ factor(vs) * scale(qsec),
                family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = mtcars)
modelTest(m2)

m <- VGAM::vglm(Species ~ Sepal.Length,
                family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = iris)
modelTest(m)

set.seed(1234)
sampdata <- data.frame(
  Outcome = factor(sample(letters[1:3], 20 * 9, TRUE)),
  C1 = rnorm(20 * 9),
  D3 = sample(paste0("L", 1:3), 20 * 9, TRUE))

m <- VGAM::vglm(Outcome ~ factor(D3),
                family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = sampdata)
modelTest(m)

m <- VGAM::vglm(Outcome ~ factor(D3) + C1,
                family = VGAM::multinomial(), data = sampdata)
modelTest(m)

## End(Not run)
m1 <- lm(mpg ~ qsec * hp, data = mtcars)
modelTest(m1)

mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl)
m2 <- lm(mpg ~ cyl, data = mtcars)
modelTest(m2)

m3 <- lm(mpg ~ hp * cyl, data = mtcars)
modelTest(m3)

m4 <- lm(sqrt(mpg) ~ hp * cyl, data = mtcars)
modelTest(m4)

m5 <- lm(mpg ~ sqrt(hp) * cyl, data = mtcars)
modelTest(m5)

## cleanup
rm(m1, m2, m3, m4, m5, mtcars)
Estimate the first and second moments

Description
This function relies on the lavaan package to use the Expectation Maximization (EM) algorithm to estimate the first and second moments (means and [co]variances) when there is missing data.

Usage
moments(data, ...)

Arguments
data A data frame or an object coercable to a data frame. The means and covariances of all variables are estimated.
... Additional arguments passed on to the estimate.moments.EM function in lavaan. Note this is not an exported function.

Value
A list containing the estimates from the EM algorithm.

mu A named vector of the means.
sigma The covariance matrix.

Author(s)
Suggested by Yves Rosseel author of the lavaan package on which this depends

See Also
SEMSummary

Examples
# sample data
Xmiss <- as.matrix(iris[, -5])
# make 25% missing completely at random
set.seed(10)
Xmiss[sample(length(Xmiss), length(Xmiss) * .25)] <- NA
Xmiss <- as.data.frame(Xmiss)

# true means and covariance
colMeans(iris[, -5])
# covariance with n - 1 divisor
cov(iris[, -5])

# means and covariance matrix using list wise deletion
naz.omit

\begin{verbatim}
colMeans(na.omit(Xmiss))
cov(na.omit(Xmiss))

# means and covariance matrix using EM
moments(Xmiss)
# clean up
rm(Xmiss)
\end{verbatim}

---

### naz.omit

**Missing and Zero Character Omit**

**Description**

Given a vector, exclude any missing values, not a number values, non finite values, and if a character class, any zero length strings.

**Usage**

\[ \text{naz.omit}(x) \]

**Arguments**

- **x**
  
  A vector to exclude missing, non finite or zero length strings from

**Value**

A vector with missing/non finite/zero length strings omitted

**Examples**

\begin{verbatim}
## stats na.omit
stats::na.omit(c(1, NA, NaN))
stats::na.omit(c("test", ",", NA_character_))
naz.omit(c(1, NA, NaN))
naz.omit(c(1L, NA))
naz.omit(c(1L, NA, Inf))
naz.omit(c("test", ",", NA_character_))
\end{verbatim}
param_summary  Calculates summaries for a parameter

Description
This function takes a vector of statistics and calculates several summaries: mean, median, 95 the empirical p-value, that is, how many fall on the other side of zero.

Usage
param_summary(x, trans = function(x) x, ..., na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments
- **x**: a data vector to operate on
- **trans**: A function to transform the data. Used for summaries, but not p-values. Defaults to the identity function.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to formatPval to control p-value printing.
- **na.rm**: Logical whether to remove NA values. Defaults to TRUE

Value
A data frame of summary statistics

Examples
param_summary(rnorm(100))

param_summary_format  Format a data frame of summary statistics

Description
This functions nicely formats a data frame of parameter summary statistics and is designed to be used with the param_summary() function.

Usage
param_summary_format(d, digits = getOption("digits"), pretty = FALSE)

Arguments
- **d**: A data frame of the parameter summary statistics
- **digits**: Number of digits to round to for printing
- **pretty**: Logical value whether prettified values should be returned. Defaults to FALSE.
Value

A formatted data.table of summary statistics or a formatted vector (if pretty = TRUE).

Examples

```r
set.seed(1234)
xsum <- do.call(rbind, apply(matrix(rnorm(100*10), ncol = 10),
   2, param_summary))
rownames(xsum) <- letters[1:10]
param_summary_format(xsum)
param_summary_format(xsum, pretty = TRUE)
rm(xsum)
```

plot.modelDiagnostics.lm

Plot Diagnostics for an lm model

Description

This function creates a number of diagnostic plots from lm models.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'modelDiagnostics.lm'
plot(x, y, plot = TRUE, ask = TRUE, ncol, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A modelDiagnostics class object from lm.
- `y` Included to match the generic. Not used.
- `plot` A logical value whether or not to plot the results or simply return the graphical objects.
- `ask` A logical whether to ask before changing plots. Only applies to interactive environments.
- `ncol` The number of columns to use for plots. Missing by default which means individual plots are created. If specified, plots are put together in a grid.
- `...` Included to match the generic. Not used.

Value

A list including plots of the residuals, residuals versus fitted values.
Examples

```r
testm <- stats::lm(mpg ~ hp * factor(cyl), data = mtcars)

md <- modelDiagnostics(testm, ev.perc = .1)

plot(md)
plot(md, ncol = 2)

## clean up
rm(testm, md)
```

---

**plot.residualDiagnostics**

*Plot Residual Diagnostics Default Method*

**Description**

This function creates a number of diagnostic plots from residuals. It is a default method.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'residualDiagnostics'
plot(x, y, plot = TRUE, ask = TRUE, ncol, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A `residualDiagnostics` class object.
- `y`: Included to match the generic. Not used.
- `plot`: A logical value whether or not to plot the results or simply return the graphical objects.
- `ask`: A logical whether to ask before changing plots. Only applies to interactive environments.
- `ncol`: The number of columns to use for plots. Missing by default which means individual plots are created. If specified, plots are put together in a grid.
- `...`: Included to match the generic. Not used.

**Value**

A list including plots of the residuals, residuals versus fitted values.
plot.SEMSummary

Examples

```r
testm <- stats::lm(mpg ~ hp * factor(cyl), data = mtcars)
testm <- stats::lm(mpg ~ factor(cyl), data = mtcars)

md <- residualDiagnostics(testm, ev.perc = .1)
plot(md, plot = FALSE)$ResFittedPlot
plot(md, ncol = 2)

## clean up
rm(testm, md)
```

plot.SEMSummary  
Plots SEMSummary object

Description

Plots SEMSummary object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SEMSummary'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` An object of class SEMSummary.
- `y` Ignored
- `...` Additional arguments passed on to the real workhorse, corplot.

See Also

corplot, SEMSummary

Examples

```r
# default plot
plot(SEMSummary(~ ., data = mtcars))

# same as default
plot(SEMSummary(~ ., data = mtcars), type = "coverage")

# shows p values
plot(SEMSummary(~ ., data = mtcars), type = "p")

# shows correlations
plot(SEMSummary(~ ., data = mtcars), type = "cor")
```
plot.SEMSummary.list  

Plots SEMSummary.list object

Description

Plots SEMSummary.list object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'SEMSummary.list'
plot(x, y, which, plot = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x  
An object of class SEMSummary.list.

y  
Ignored

which  
either a numeric vector based on the positions, or a character vector giving the names of the levels of the list to plot.

plot  
A logical, whether to actually plot the results or not. Defaults to TRUE.

...  
Additional arguments passed on to the real workhorse, corplot.

See Also

corplot, SEMSummary

Examples

## correlation matrix by am level
plot(SEMSummary(~ . | am, data = mtcars))
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'testDistribution'
plot(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  varlab = "X",
  plot = TRUE,
  rugthreshold = 500,
  seed = 1234,
  factor = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A list of class “testDistribution”.
- `y`: Included to match the generic. Not used.
- `xlim`: An optional vector to control the x limits for the theoretical distribution density line, useful when densities become extreme at boundary values to help keep the scale of the graph reasonable. Passed on to `stat_function`.
- `varlab`: A character vector the label to use for the variable
- `plot`: A logical vector whether to plot the graphs. Defaults to `TRUE`.
- `rugthreshold`: Integer determining the number of observations beyond which no rug plot is added. Note that even if this threshold is exceeded, a rug plot will still be added for any extreme values (if extreme values are used and present).
- `seed`: A random seed used to make the jitter added for Poisson and Negative Binomial distributions reproducible
- `factor`: A scale factor for the amount of jitter added to the QQ and Deviates plots for Poisson and Negative Binomial distributions. Defaults to 1. This results in $1 \times \text{smallest distance between points} / 5$ being used.
- `...`: Additional arguments.

Value

An invisible list with the ggplot2 objects for graphs, as well as information about the distribution (parameter estimates, name, log likelihood (useful for comparing the fit of different distributions to the data), and a dataset with the sorted data and theoretical quantiles.

See Also

testDistribution
Examples

```r
## evaluate mpg against a normal distribution
plot(testDistribution(mtcars$mpg))

## Not run:

## example data
set.seed(1234)
d <- data.table::data.table(
  Ynorm = rnorm(200),
  Ybeta = rbeta(200, 1, 4),
  Ychisq = rchisq(200, 8),
  Yf = rf(200, 5, 10),
  Ygamma = rgamma(200, 2, 2),
  Ynbinom = rnbinom(200, mu = 4, size = 9),
  Ypois = rpois(200, 4))

## testing and graphing
plot(testDistribution(d$Ybeta, "beta", starts = list(shape1 = 1, shape2 = 4)))
plot(testDistribution(d$Ychisq, "chisq", starts = list(df = 8)))

## for chi-square distribution, extreme values only on
## the right tail
plot(testDistribution(d$Ychisq, "chisq", starts = list(df = 8),
  extremevalues = "empirical", ev.perc = .1))
plot(testDistribution(d$Ychisq, "chisq", starts = list(df = 8),
  extremevalues = "theoretical", ev.perc = .1))

plot(testDistribution(d$Yf, "f", starts = list(df1 = 5, df2 = 10)))
plot(testDistribution(d$Ygamma, "gamma"))
plot(testDistribution(d$Ynbinom, "poisson"))
plot(testDistribution(d$Ynbinom, "nbinom"))
plot(testDistribution(d$Ypois, "poisson"))

## compare log likelihood of two different distributions
testDistribution(d$Ygamma, "normal")$Distribution$LL
testDistribution(d$Ygamma, "gamma")$Distribution$LL

plot(testDistribution(d$Ynorm, "normal"))
plot(testDistribution(c(d$Ynorm, 10, 1000), "normal",
  extremevalues = "theoretical"))
plot(testDistribution(c(d$Ynorm, 10, 1000), "normal",
  extremevalues = "theoretical", robust = TRUE))

plot(testDistribution(mtcars, "mvnormal"))

## for multivariate normal mahalanobis distance
## which follows a chi-square distribution, extreme values only on
## the right tail
plot(testDistribution(mtcars, "mvnormal", extremevalues = "empirical",
  ev.perc = .1))
```
R2

Calculate R2 Values

Description

Generic function to return variance explained (R2) estimates from various models. In some cases these will be true R2 values, in other cases they may be pseudo-R2 values if R2 is not strictly defined for a model.

Usage

R2(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
R2(object, ...)

Arguments

object A fitted model object.
...

Additional arguments passed to specific methods.

Value

Depends on the method dispatch.

The raw and adjusted r-squared value.

Examples

R2(lm(mpg ~ qsec * hp, data = mtcars))
residualDiagnostics  Residual Diagnostics Functions

Description
A set of functions to calculate residual diagnostics on models, including constructors, a generic function, a test of whether an object is of the residualDiagnostics class, and methods.

Usage
residualDiagnostics(object, ...)

as.residualDiagnostics(x)

is.residualDiagnostics(x)

## S3 method for class 'lm'
residualDiagnostics(
  object,
ev.perc = 0.001,
robust = FALSE,
distr = "normal",
standardized = TRUE,
cut = 4L,
...
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>A fitted model object, with methods for model.frame, resid and fitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Additional arguments, not currently used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>A object (e.g., list or a modelDiagnostics object) to test or attempt coercing to a residualDiagnostics object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ev.perc</td>
<td>A real number between 0 and 1 indicating the proportion of the theoretical distribution beyond which values are considered extreme values (possible outliers). Defaults to .001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robust</td>
<td>Whether to use robust mean and standard deviation estimates for normal distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr</td>
<td>A character string given the assumed distribution. Passed on to testDistribution. Defaults to “normal”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standardized</td>
<td>A logical whether to use standardized residuals. Defaults to TRUE generally where possible but may depend on method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td>An integer, how many unique predicted values there have to be at least for predicted values to be treated continuously, otherwise they are treated as discrete values. Defaults to 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Value**

A logical (is.residualDiagnostics) or a residualDiagnostics object (list) for as.residualDiagnostics and residualDiagnostics.

**Examples**

```r
testm <- stats::lm(mpg ~ hp * factor(cyl), data = mtcars)
resm <- residualDiagnostics(testm)
plot(resm$testDistribution)
resm <- residualDiagnostics(testm, standardized = FALSE)
plot(resm$testDistribution)

## clean up
rm(testm, resm)
## Not run:

## Not run:
testdat <- data.frame(
  y = c(1, 2, 2, 3, 3, NA, 9000000, 2, 2, 1),
  x = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2))

residualDiagnostics(
  lm(y ~ x, data = testdat, na.action = "na.omit"),
  ev.perc = .1)$Residuals
residualDiagnostics(
  lm(y ~ x, data = testdat, na.action = "na.exclude"),
  ev.perc = .1)$Residuals
residualDiagnostics(
  lm(sqrt(mpg) ~ hp, data = mtcars, na.action = "na.omit"),
  ev.perc = .1)$Residuals

## End(Not run)
```

**roundedfivenum**

*Calculate a rounded five number summary*

**Description**

Numbers are the minimum, 25th percentile, median, 75th percentile, and maximum, of the non missing data. Values returned are either the significant digits or rounded values, whichever ends up resulting in the fewest total digits.

**Usage**

`roundedfivenum(x, round = 2, sig = 3)`
### SEMSummary

**Summary Statistics for a SEM Analysis**

**Description**

This function is designed to calculate the descriptive statistics and summaries that are often reported on raw data when the main analyses use structural equation modelling.

**Usage**

```r
SEMSummary( 
  formula, 
  data, 
  use = c("fiml", "pairwise.complete.obs", "complete.obs")
)
```

**Arguments**

- `formula`: A formula of the variables to be used in the analysis. See the 'details' section for more information.
- `data`: A data frame, matrix, or list containing the variables used in the formula. This is a required argument.
- `use`: A character vector of how to handle missing data. Defaults to "fiml".

**Details**

This function calculates a variety of relevant statistics on the raw data used in a SEM analysis. Because it is meant for SEM style data, for now it expects all variables to be numeric. In the future I may try to expand it to handle factor variables somehow.

Both the formula and data arguments are required. The formula should be the right hand side only. The most common way to use it would be with variable names separated by ‘+s’. For convenience, a ‘.’ is expanded to mean “all variables in the data set”. For a large number of variables or when

---

#### Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>The data to have the summary calculated on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round</td>
<td>The number of digits to try rounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sig</td>
<td>The number of significant digits to try</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Value

The rounded or significant digit five number summary

#### Examples

```r
JWileymisc:::roundedfivenum(rnorm(1000))
JWileymisc:::roundedfivenum(mtcars$hp)
```
whole datasets are being analyzed, this can be considerably easier to write. Also it facilitates column indexing by simply passing a subset of the data (e.g., `data[, 1:10]`) and using the '.' expansion to analyze the first 10 columns. The examples section demonstrate this use.

Also noteworthy is that `SEMSummary` is not really meant to be used on its own. It is the computational workhorse, but it is meant to be used with a styling or printing method to produce simple output. `APAStyler` has methods for `SEMSummary` output.

There are several new ways to handle missing data now including listwise deletion, pairwise deletion, and using the EM algorithm, the default.

**Value**

A list with S3 class “SEMSummary”

- **names**: A character vector containing the variable names.
- **n**: An integer vector of the length of each variable used (this includes available and missing data).
- **nmissing**: An integer vector of the number of missing values in each variable.
- **mu**: A vector of the arithmetic means of each variable (on complete data).
- **stdev**: A numeric vector of the standard deviations of each variable (on complete data).
- **Sigma**: The numeric covariance matrix for all variables.
- **sSigma**: The numeric correlation matrix for all variables.
- **coverage**: A numeric matrix giving the percentage (technically decimal) of information available for each pairwise covariance/correlation.
- **pvalue**: The two-sided p values for the correlation matrix. Pairwise present N used to calculate degrees of freedom.

**See Also**

`APAStyler`

**Examples**

```r
## Example using the built in iris dataset
s <- SEMSummary(~ Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width + Petal.Length, data = iris)
s # show output ... not very nice

## Prettier output from SEMSummary
APAStyler(s)

#### Subset the dataset and use the . expansion ####

## summary for all variables in mtcars data set
## with 11 variables, this could be a pain to write out
SEMSummary(~ ., data = mtcars)

## . expansion is also useful when we know column positions
## but not necessarily names
SEMSummary(~ ., data = mtcars[, c(1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11)])
```
## clean up
rm(s)

## sample data
Xmiss <- as.matrix(iris[, -5])
# make 0% missing completely at random
set.seed(10)
Xmiss[sample(length(Xmiss), length(Xmiss) * .1)] <- NA
Xmiss <- as.data.frame(Xmiss)

SEMSummary(~ ., data = Xmiss, use = "fiml")

## pairwise
APASTyler(SEMSummary(~ ., data = Xmiss, use = "pair"),
  type = "cor")

## same as cor()
cor(Xmiss, use = "pairwise.complete.obs")

## complete cases only
SEMSummary(~ ., data = Xmiss, use = "comp")

## clean up
rm(Xmiss)

---

**SEMSummary.fit**  
*Summary Statistics for a SEM Analysis*

**Description**
This is a low level fitting function, for SEMSummary.

**Usage**

```r
SEMSummary.fit(
  formula,
  data,
  use = c("fiml", "pairwise.complete.obs", "complete.obs")
)
```

**Arguments**

- **formula**  
A formula of the variables to be used in the analysis. See the ‘details’ section for more information.

- **data**  
A data frame, matrix, or list containing the variables used in the formula. This is a required argument.

- **use**  
A character vector of how to handle missing data. Defaults to “fiml”. 
smd

Value

A list with S3 class “SEMSummary”

- names: A character vector containing the variable names.
- n: An integer vector of the length of each variable used (this includes available and missing data).
- nmissing: An integer vector of the number of missing values in each variable.
- mu: A vector of the arithmetic means of each variable (on complete data).
- stdev: A numeric vector of the standard deviations of each variable (on complete data).
- Sigma: The numeric covariance matrix for all variables.
- sSigma: The numeric correlation matrix for all variables.
- coverage: A numeric matrix giving the percentage (technically decimal) of information available for each pairwise covariance/correlation.
- pvalue: The two-sided p values for the correlation matrix. Pairwise present N used to calculate degrees of freedom.

See Also

SEMSummary

---

smd

Calculate Standardized Mean Difference (SMD)

Description

Simple function to calculate effect sizes for mean differences.

Usage

smd(x, g, index = c("all", "1", "2"))

Arguments

- x: A continuous variable
- g: A grouping variable, with two levels
- index: A character string: “all” uses pooled variance, “1” uses the first factor level variance, “2” uses the second factor level variance.

Value

The standardized mean difference.
Examples

smd(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$am)
smd(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$am, "all")
smd(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$am, "1")
smd(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$am, "2")

smd(mtcars$hp, mtcars$vs)

d <- data.table::as.data.table(mtcars)
d[,smd(mpg, vs)]
rm(d)

star

Function to simplify converting p-values to asterisks

Description

Function to simplify converting p-values to asterisks

Usage

star(x, includeMarginal = FALSE)

Arguments

x
p values to convert to stars

includeMarginal
logical value whether to include a symbol for marginally significant >.05 but < .10 p-values. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

A character string with stars

Examples

star(c(.0005, .001, .005, .01, .02, .05, .08, .1, .5, 1))
testDistribution

Test the distribution of a variable against a specific distribution

Description

Function designed to help examine distributions. It also includes an option for assessing multivariate normality using the (squared) Mahalanobis distance. A generic function, some methods, and constructor (as.testDistribution) and function to check class (is.testDistribution) also are provided.

Note that for the use argument, several options are possible. By default it is “complete.obs”, which uses only cases with complete data on all variables. Another option is “pairwise.complete.obs”, which uses all available data for each variable individually to estimate the means and variances, and all pairwise complete observation pairs for each covariance. Because the same cases are not used for all estimates, it is possible to obtain a covariance matrix that is not positive definite (e.g., correlations > +1 or < -1).

Finally, the last option is “fiml”, which uses full information maximum likelihood estimates of the means and covariance matrix. Depending on the number of cases, missing data patterns, and variables, this may be quite slow and computationally demanding.

The robust argument determines whether to use robust estimates or not when calculating densities, etc. By default it is FALSE, but if TRUE and a univariate or multivariate normal distribution is tested, then robust estimates of the means and covariance matrix (a variance if univariate) will be used based on covMcd from the robustbase package.

Usage

testDistribution(x, ...)

as.testDistribution(x)

is.testDistribution(x)

## Default S3 method:
testDistribution(
x, 
distr = c("normal", "beta", "chisq", "f", "gamma", " geometric", "nbinom", "poisson", "uniform", "mvnormal"), 
na.rm = TRUE, 
starts, 
extremevalues = c("no", "theoretical", "empirical"), 
ev.perc = 0.005, 
use = c("complete.obs", "pairwise.complete.obs", "fiml"), 
robust = FALSE, 
... 
)
Arguments

x The data as a single variable or vector to check the distribution unless the distribution is “mvnormal” in which case it should be a data frame or data table.

... Additional arguments. If these include mu and sigma and the distribution is multivariate normal, then it will use the passed values instead of calculating the mean and covariances of the data.

distr A character string indicating the distribution to be tested. Currently one of: “normal”, “beta”, “chisq” (chi-squared), “t”, “gamma”, “geometric”, “nbinom” (negative binomial), “poisson”, “uniform”, or “mvnormal” for multivariate normal where Mahalanobis distances are calculated and compared against a Chi-squared distribution with degrees of freedom equal to the number of variables.

na.rm A logical value whether to omit missing values. Defaults to TRUE.

starts A named list of the starting values. Not required for all distributions. Passed on to fitdistr which fits the maximum likelihood estimates of the distribution parameters.

extremevalues A character vector whether to indicate extreme values. Should be “no” to do nothing, “empirical” to show extreme values based on the observed data percentiles, or “theoretical” to show extreme values based on percentiles of the theoretical distribution.

ev.perc Percentile to use for extreme values. For example if .01, then the lowest 1 percent and highest 1 percent will be labelled extreme values. Defaults to the lowest and highest 0.5 percent.

use A character vector indicating how the moments (means and covariance matrix) should be estimated in the presence of missing data when distr = mvnormal. The default is to use complete observations, but full information maximum likelihood based on functions in lavaan is also available. See details.

robust A logical whether to use robust estimation or not. Currently only applies to normally distributed data (univariate or multivariate). Also, when robust = TRUE, only complete observations are used (i.e., use = "complete.obs"). See details.

Value

A logical whether or not an object is of class testDistribution or an object of the same class.

A list with information about the distribution (parameter estimates, name, log likelihood (useful for comparing the fit of different distributions to the data), and a dataset with the sorted data and theoretical quantiles.

See Also

SEMSummary

Examples

```r
## example data
set.seed(1234)
```
d <- data.table::data.table(
  Ynorm = rnorm(200),
  Ybeta = rbeta(200, 1, 4),
  Ychisq = rchisq(200, 8),
  Yf = rf(200, 5, 10),
  Ygamma = rgamma(200, 2, 2),
  Ynbinom = rnbinom(200, mu = 4, size = 9),
  Ypois = rpois(200, 4))

## testing and graphing
testDistribution(d$Ybeta, "beta", starts = list(shape1 = 1, shape2 = 4))

## for chi-square distribution, extreme values only on
## the right tail
## Not run:
## testDistribution(d$Ychisq, "chisq", starts = list(df = 8),
## extremevalues = "empirical", ev.perc = .1)

## Not run:
## testDistribution(d$Ychisq, "chisq", starts = list(df = 8),
## extremevalues = "theoretical", ev.perc = .1)

## compare log likelihood of two different distributions
## Not run:

## Not run:

## for multivariate normal
## which follows a chi-square distribution, extreme values only on
## the right tail
rm(d)
timeshift

Shift a time variable to have a new center (zero point)

Description

Given a vector, shift the values to have a new center, but keeping the same minimum and maximum. Designed to work with time values where the minimum indicates the same time as the maximum (e.g., 24:00:00 is the same as 00:00:00).

Usage

\[
\text{timeshift}(x, \text{center} = 0, \text{min} = 0, \text{max} = 1, \text{inverse} = \text{FALSE})
\]

Arguments

- \(x\) the time scores to shift
- \(\text{center}\) A value (between the minimum and maximum) to center the time scores. Defaults to 0, which has no effect.
- \(\text{min}\) The theoretical minimum of the time scores. Defaults to 0.
- \(\text{max}\) the theoretical maximum of the time scores. Defaults to 1.
- \(\text{inverse}\) A logical value, whether to 'unshift' the time scores. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

A vector of shifted time scores, recentered as specified.

Examples

## example showing centering at 11am (i.e., 11am becomes new 0)
plot((1:24)/24, timeshift((1:24)/24, 11/24))

## example showing the inverse, note that 24/24 becomes 0
plot((1:24)/24, timeshift(timeshift((1:24)/24, 11/24), 11/24, inverse = TRUE))
TukeyHSDgg

Tukey HSD Plot

Description

This calculates and displays means, confidence intervals as well as which groups are different based on Tukey’s HSD. Inspired by http://stackoverflow.com/questions/18771516/is-there-a-function-to-add-aov-post-hoc-testing-results-to-ggplot2-boxplot

Usage

TukeyHSDgg(x, y, d, ci = 0.95, idvar, ...)

Arguments

x
A categorical grouping variable name.

y
A continuous outcome variable name.

d
A dataset

ci
A numeric value indicating the coverage of the confidence interval to use. Defaults to 0.95.

idvar
An optional ID variable for multilevel data

...
Additional arguments passed on.

Value

A ggplot graph object.

Examples

## examples using it with single level data
## differences based on an ANOVA and follow up contrasts
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl)
TukeyHSDgg("cyl", "mpg", mtcars)
rm(mtcars)

## Not run:
TukeyHSDgg("Species", "Sepal.Length", iris)

## example based on multilevel data
## differences based on model fit with lmer and follow up contrasts
TukeyHSDgg("treatment", "decrease", OrchardSprays, idvar = "colpos")

## End(Not run)
**VAConverter**

**Visual Acuity Converter**

**Description**
Converter character (string) input of Snellen fractions, Counting Fingers (CF), and Hand Motion (HM) to logMAR values for use in statistical models. Can handle linear interpolation if passed an appropriate chart or if the measures fit with the default chart.

**Usage**

```r
VAConverter(
  OS,
  OD,
  chart.values = NULL,
  chart.nletters = NULL,
  datatype = c("snellen", "decimal", "logMAR"),
  zero = 3
)
```

**Arguments**

- **OS**
  The values to be converted for the left eye (oculus sinister).
- **OD**
  The values to be converted for the right eye (oculus dexter).
- **chart.values**
  The Snellen fractions for the chart used (if interpolation is necessary and it is different from the default).
- **chart.nletters**
  The number of letters on each line of the chart that was used. Necessary for proper interpolation.
- **datatype**
  The type of data passed to OS and OD. One of "Snellen" (the default), "decimal", or "logMAR". Determines what transformations are needed to convert to logMAR values.
- **zero**
  The “zero” logMAR value. This is used as the zero point for visual acuity. For example, for light perception (LP), no light perception (NLP), etc. It defaults to 3 (which is equivalent to a Snellen value of 20/20000), but may also be NA. See details.

**Details**

`VAConverter` is primarily designed to take raw character data of various forms and convert them to logMAR values. Acceptable examples include: "20/20", "20/80 + 3", "20/20 - 4", "10/20", "CF 10", "HM 2", "CF 4", "NLP", "LP", ", "CF", "HM", etc. For Snellen values, both parts should be present, and there should be a space between components; e.g., between fraction, +/- and number or between CF and 10. Although I have attempted to make it as flexible and general as possible, there are still fairly rigid requirements so that it can parse a variety of text formats to numerical values. Optionally, it can also handle decimal values (i.e., the results of actually dividing a Snellen value 20/20 = 1).
chart\_values and chart\_nletters must be the same length. These are used to interpolate values such as "20/20 + 3" which is interpreted as reading all of the letters on the "20/20" line and "3" of the letters on the next best line (typically "20/15" but this can be chart dependent). The functions goes 3/n of the distance between the logMAR values for each line. This is why it is important to know the values for the chart that was actually used.

If datatype = "logMAR", the values passed to OS and OD are directly assigned to the logMAROS and logMAROD slots of a "VAObject" and an error is returned if that results in the creation of an invalid object (e.g., they are not numeric or not of equal length).

The zero argument is primarily included to facilitate calculating averages. For example, in some cases it may be nice to get a sense of an individual’s "overall" or "average" logMAR value. Because on the logMAR scale, 0 is "20/20", an alternate number needs to be used. 3 was chosen as a rough default, but it is by no means necessarily the best choice. If you are not interested in computing an average between the left and right eyes within individuals, it makes sense to simply use NA rather than a crude "zero" approximation.

Value

An object of class VAObject. This includes the left and right eye logMAR values in slots @logMAROS and @logMAROD as well as additional information. More information can be found in the class documentation.

Examples

```r
## sampdat <- c("HM 12", "20/20 + 3", "20/50", "CF", "HM",
## "20/70 - 2", "LP", NA, "Prosthetic")
## tmp <- VAConverter(OS = sampdat, OD = rev(sampdat), datatype = "snellen")
```

---

**VAObject-class**

An S4 class to hold visual acuity data

**Description**

A class to hold Visual Acuity data for the oculus sinister (OS; left eye) and oculus dexter (OD; right eye)

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'VAObject,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]
## S4 method for signature 'VAObject'
print(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'VAObject'
show(object)
## S4 method for signature 'VAObject'
summary(object, weightbest = TRUE, w = c(0.75, 0.25))
```
Arguments

x  the object to subset
i  the rows to subset (optional)
j  the columns to subset (optional)
... Additional arguments passed to lower functions
drop should be missing
object A VAObject class object
weightbest Logical whether to upweight the best seeing eye. Defaults to TRUE.
w  A numeric vector of the weights, first for the best seeing then the worst seeing eye. Defaults to c(.75, .25).

Methods (by generic)

• x[i]: extract method
• print(VAObject): print method
• show(VAObject): show method
• summary(VAObject): summary method

Slots

originalOS the original visual acuity data for the left (ocular sinister) eye
originalOD the original visual acuity data for the right (ocular dexter) eye
logMAROS Logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution data for OS
logMAROD Logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution data for OD
chart.values the snellen values for each line of the chart used to measure visual acuity. Used for the linear interpolation in the case of partially correct line readings.
chart.nletters the number of letters on each line of the chart used to measure visual acuity. Used for the linear interpolation in the case of partially correct line readings (+2 is 2/4 of the way to the next line if there are four letters, but only 2/6 if there are six, etc.)
zero the logMAR value chosen to represent "zero" visual acuity when creating the combined logMAR values for both eyes or taking the arithmetic mean.

---

VASummaryObject-class  An S4 class to hold visual acuity summary data

Description

A class designed to hold visual acuity summary data
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'VASummaryObject'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'VASummaryObject,missing'
plot(x, y, ...)

Arguments

object The object to be shown
x A VASummaryObject
y Should be missing
... Additional, unused arguments

Methods (by generic)

- show(VASummaryObject): show method
- plot(x = VASummaryObject, y = missing): plot method

Slots

logMAR.combined Numeric values of the combined logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution data for both eyes
snellen.combined the snellen values back transformed from the combined logMAR values
mean.logMAR average of the logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution data
mean.snellen average of the combined Snellen data

Description

Simple function winsorizes data at the specified percentile.

Usage

winsorizor(d, percentile, values, na.rm = TRUE)
Arguments

d        A vector, matrix, data frame, or data table to be winsorized
percentile  The percentile bounded by [0, 1] to winsorize data at. If a data frame or matrix is provided for the data, this should have the same length as the number of columns, or it will be repeated for all.
values  If values are specified, use these instead of calculating by percentiles. Should be a data frame with columns named “low”, and “high”. If a data frame or matrix is provided for the data, there should be as many rows for values to winsorize at as there are columns in the data.
na.rm  A logical whether to remove NAs.

Value

winsorized data. Attributes are included to list the exact values (for each variable, if a data frame or matrix) used to winsorize at the lower and upper ends.

Examples

dev.new(width = 10, height = 5)
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
hist(as.vector(eurodist), main = "Eurodist")
hist(winsorizor(as.vector(eurodist), .05), main = "Eurodist with lower and upper\n5% winsorized")

library(data.table)
dat <- data.table(x = 1:5)
dat[, y := scale(1:5)]
winsorizor(dat$y, .01)

## make a copy of the data table
winsorizor(dat, .01)

winsorizor(mtcars, .01)

winsorizor(matrix(1:9, 3), .01)

rm(dat) # clean up
Index

* datasets
  aces_daily, 4
* hplot
  corplot, 17
  plot.testDistribution, 46
* misc
  formatHtest, 24
  formatMedIQR, 25
  formatPval, 25
  star, 56
* multivariate
  moments, 40
  plot.testDistribution, 46
  SEMSummary, 52
  SEMSummary.fit, 54
  testDistribution, 57
* plot
  plot,modelDiagnostics.lm, 43
  plot,residualDiagnostics, 44
  TukeyHSDgg, 61
* utilities
  cd, 12
  empirical_pvalue, 22
  param_summary, 42
  param_summary_format, 42
* utils
  as_na, 11
  corOK, 16
  egltable, 20
  is.naz, 30
  lagk, 31
  naz.omit, 41
  .fround, 3
  .quantilePercentiles, 4
  [,VAObject,ANY,ANY,ANY-method
  (VAObject-class), 63
  [,VAObject-method(VAObject-class), 63
  aces_daily, 4
  APAStyler, 5, 53
  APASStyler.list, 6
  APASStyler.lm, 7
  APASStyler.mira, 7
  APASStyler:modelTest.lm, 8
  APASStyler:modelTest.vglm, 9
  APASStyler:SEMSSummary, 10
  as.modelCompare(modelCompare), 34
  as.modelDiagnostics(modelDiagnostics),
  35
  as.modelPerformance(modelPerformance),
  36
  as.modelTest(modelTest), 38
  as.na, 11
  as.residualDiagnostics
  (residualDiagnostics), 50
  as.testDistribution(testDistribution),
  57
  cd, 12
  compareIVs, 13
  compressed RDS, 14
  cor2cov, 15
  corOK, 16
  corplot, 17, 45, 46
  cov2cor, 15
  cramerV, 19
  diffCircular, 19
  egltable, 20
  empirical_pvalue, 22
  findSigRegions, 23
  formatHtest, 24
  formatMedIQR, 25
  formatPval, 25
  geom_point, 27
  gglikert, 26
  hashDataset, 28
intSigRegGraph, 29
is.modelCompare (modelCompare), 34
is.modelDiagnostics (modelDiagnostics), 35
is.modelPerformance (modelPerformance), 36
is.modelTest (modelTest), 38
is.naz, 30
is.residualDiagnostics (residualDiagnostics), 50
is.testDistribution (testDistribution), 57

lagk, 31
lm2, 31

meanCircular, 33
modelCompare, 34
modelDiagnostics, 35
modelPerformance, 36
modelTest, 38
moments, 40

naz.omit, 41

param_summary, 42
param_summary_format, 42
plot, VASummaryObject, missing-method (VASummaryObject-class), 64
plot.modelDiagnostics.lm, 43
plot.residualDiagnostics, 44
plot.SEMSummary, 45
plot.SESummary.list, 46
plot.testDistribution, 46
print, VAObject-method (VAObject-class), 63

R2, 49
readRDSfst (compressed RDS), 14
residualDiagnostics, 50
roundedfivenum, 51

saveRDSfst (compressed RDS), 14
SEMSummary, 40, 45, 46, 52, 55, 58
SEMSummary.fit, 54
show, VAObject-method (VAObject-class), 63
show, VASummaryObject-method (VASummaryObject-class), 64
smd, 55

star, 56
summary, VAObject-method (VAObject-class), 63
testDistribution, 35, 47, 50, 57
timeshift, 60
TukeyHSDgg, 61
VAConverter, 62
VAObject, 63
VAObject-class, 63
VASummaryObject-class, 64

winsorizor, 65